DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

MUSEUM

OF

ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ART

807 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

PRINCIPALS:

DRS. JORDAN AND DAVIESON,

No. 1625 Filbert Street.

OPEN DAILY, FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY,

From 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following collection has been gradually obtained, and continually added to, during an extensive practice of many years. It is not, by any means, placed before the Public as complete, for it is the intention of the Principals to increase it materially, and also by availing themselves of all the improvements of modern science, to maintain the high standard of excellence which even at present it is admitted to possess. An Institution which does not progress must of necessity retrograde; and, bearing this in mind, the Proprietors will be careful to add every improvement in anatomical science. It is impossible to overrate the importance of a study of anatomy and physiology. And so far is this now recognized, that these subjects are taught, more or less completely, in most of the Public Schools of Europe and America. But it is quite evident that description alone is inadequate to a proper understanding of these sciences. Even engravings fail to give correct or lasting ideas of the complicated machinery of the living organism. Hence the importance of anatomical models, the expense of which excludes them from all excepting our colleges devoted solely to the study of medicine.

This Collection is designed to afford the Public an opportunity of learning how they "live, move, and have their being." Under these three comprehensive heads, which the genius of the poet has strung tersely together in one line, are comprised all the phenomena included in the sciences of anatomy and physiology.

The essential nature of life is an impenetrable mystery, and no more a subject for philosophical inquiry than the essential nature of attraction, or of heat. To attempt to explain the phenomena of life by a vital fluid only increases the intricacy of the subject, by removing it one step backward. Dugald Stewart aptly remarks on this hypothesis, "There is some reason for doubting, from the crude speculations on medical subjects which are daily advanced, whether the proper mode of studying nature be yet understood so completely as is commonly imagined." But thus far we have certainly advanced, that life can be produced only from life. In vain have the chemist, the philosopher, the electrician endeavored to produce life from matter. An examination of the beautiful embryological series in this Museum will prove that even the human seed is itself unprolific without the presence of the living Spermatozoa.

But what is life itself in comparison with health?

Truly has the great Roman poet recorded, "Non est vivere sed valere vita." Life is not living, but being well.

The true Physician is becoming daily more impressed with the importance of this adage. The true aim of the Physician is not only to remove disease, and to alleviate suffering, but to prevent disease, and teach the laws of health. Close observations, science and skill are necessary for his calling. And that they have not been exerted without effect is proved by the increased and increasing average of life in all parts of the world. This indicates also an increase of health and happiness—for never can there be a greater popular error than the saying, "A short life and a merry one." Observation proves that it is the long life that is merry, and the short life that is made sad indeed with pain, misery and disease. It is therefore the intention of the Proprietors, by a popular course of lectures, to disseminate a knowledge of the laws of Life, Health and Disease; they are certain that their efforts in this direction will be appreciated, and that they will continue to receive from the Public the support which has hitherto attended them.

1625 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

CATALOGUE
OF
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
Etc.,
No. 807 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ROOM No. 1.

(To the Left, on entering).

No. 1. Suit of Armor.—Of the reign of King Stephen, of St. Michael, found in Monmouthshire, and now in the Athmolean Museum, Oxford, England. The purpose both of armorers and warriors that the body would be proof against all the various weapons invented for the purpose of destruction.

No. 2. Shakespeare.—From the Chandos portrait, in the costume worn in his time. William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatic poet of any age, "from whose writings," says Dr. Johnson, "may be collected a system of civil and economical prudence," was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1564, and married Anne Hathaway, of Shottery, when eighteen years old. Few facts are known respecting his life, but tradition says he was educated at the free grammar school at Stratford, and afterwards apprenticed to an attorney. Various pursuits have been assigned to his father, as butcher, wool merchant and glover, but it is certain that both his parents were educated persons; not indeed familiar with many books, but knowing some thoroughly. Cherishing a kindly love of nature and of rural enjoyments amidst the beautiful English scenery by which they were surrounded; admirers and cultivators of music, as all above the lowest ranks were in those days; frugal and orderly in all their household arrangements ; of habitual benevolence and piety. Shakespeare acquired money as proprieter of the Blackfriars Playhouse, and afterwards the Globe Theatre. The poet died on the anniversary of his birthday, at Stratford, where according to the parish register he was buried on April 25, 1616, two days after the completion of his fifty-second year.

No. 3. **JAPANESE GIRL.**—Showing the peculiar malformation of the feet, and the costume worn by the natives of Japan.

No. 4. **THE REV. DAVID LIVINGSTONE.**—African traveler and missionary, born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, about 1817. Having been ordained to the pastoral office, the requisite education for which he obtained through indomitable perseverance, although originally only a poor weaver boy, he sailed as a missionary for Port Natal, in 1840. He made several most important excursions into the interior, and journeyed right across the continent from the Congo to the Zanzibar coasts. The interesting record of his journeys and discoveries saw the light in 1856. Twice since he has proceed to Africa as an explorer and philanthropist, his one aim being the extinction of slavery by legitimate commerce. He last quitted England in April, 1865, bearing the rank and dignity of her Majesty's Consul for Central Africa. The definite object of this expedition was to discover and fix the real source of the Nile. For three or four years no tidings were received from him. A report reached England that he had been slain by the natives, and many people gave him up for lost. Two expeditions of search and succor left England—one in 1867 and another early in 1872.

THE DISCOVERY OF LIVINGSTONE.—As no letter had reached England from Dr. Livingstone, for many months, and the most ominous tidings were received, it was generally supposed that the great African explorer had either succumbed to the terrible climate of the interior or had fallen a victim to the jealousy or avarice of some hostile tribe. Much excitement was caused by the news that the great doctor had been discovered by a Mr. Stanley, a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. For some time this story was discredited, but Mr. Stanley's arrival in England soon put an end to all doubts on the subject.

No. 5. **Henry M. Stanley.**—The discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, taken during his visit to England, and in attire a fac simile of that worn by him on the memorable occasion of his meeting with the great African traveler in Ujiji, November 10, 1871. But a few month's since Mr. Stanley's name was almost unknown; now it is being repeated again and again throughout the whole of the civilized world. Whether he be American or English, we offer no opinion; one fact alone we are alive to—that he was sent to find Livingstone and he did find him. The story of his adventures and hair-breadth escapes he himself vividly recites in a noble book, "How I Found Livingstone; Travels, Adventures and Discoveries in Central Africa," and tells us in a short introductory preface how the expedition came about; the sharp peremptory telegram sent to him at Madrid, "Come to Paris," on important business; the immediate obedience; the brief dialogue with Mr. Gordon Bennett, Jr., of the New York *Herald*, ending with the command, "Find Livingstone; good night and God be with you." Like similar works Mr. Stanley's book does not overflow with dry, geographical description of Central Africa, as will be seen by those who peruse its pages, its purport being a complete history of a noble mission. Well indeed, as Mr. Stanley himself says, was he repaid for all the dangers he encountered on his journey, when he grasped the hand of the gray haired old man from whose lips such a tale of suffering and woe did fall. Although but a young man Mr. Stanley has achieved what older heads might have hesitated to attempt, and thus he may be regarded as a modern hero, a splendid example of resolute will and intrepid daring.

No. 6. **Kalulu.** -In his interesting book "How I found Livingstone," Mr. Stanley gives the following account of his little black companion: "On September 7, 1871," he says, "an Arab, named Mohammed, presented me with a little slave boy called Udugu M'hali (My brother's wealth). As I did not like the name, I called the chiefs of my caravan together, and asked them to give him a better one. One suggested Simba (a lion), another Ngombe (a cow), a third, Mirambo, which raised a hearty laugh. Bombay thought Bombay Mdoga would suit my black-skinned infant well, but Ulimengo, after looking at his quick eye and noting his movements, pronounced his name Kululu, 'because,' said he, 'just look at his eye, so bright; look at his form, so slim; watch his movements, how quick. Yes, Kalulu is his name.' 'Yes, bana,' shouted one and all, 'let it be Kalulu.' Kalulu is a Kisawahili term for the young of the blue buck, perpusilla antelope. Water was brought in a tin pan, Selim stood godfather, holding him over the water, saying: 'Let his name henceforth be Kalulu, and let no man take it from him.' Thus it was that Mohammed's little black boy came to be called Kalulu."

No. 7. EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY.

No. 8. H. R. H. ALEXANDRA, PRINCESS OF WALES.—The Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark, was born on the 1st of December, 1844. H. R. H. has been prudently and carefully educated, and is loved for her many virtues, and celebrated for her beauty and amiable disposition.

No. 9. H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and heir apparent to the British throne.—H. R. H. was born on the 9th of November, 1841. The career of this youthful prince, from infancy to manhood, has been one well calculated to inspire a hope that England's future king will not only emulate the virtues of his royal mother, but, like her, be worthy of the crown she wears. Married to Alexandra, Princess of Denmark, March 10th, 1863.

No. 10. HIS LATE R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, the fortunate bridegroom of her majesty the Queen of England, was the second son of Ernest, late Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. To a handsome person, he united those graces and acquirements so necessary to his high station. He was born August 26, 1819. Died December 14, 1861. In 1859 he was raised to the title of Prince Consort.

No. 11. HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.—Long may she reign. Her Majesty was born in Kensington Palace, May 24th, 1819, and succeeded William IV., June 20th, 1837. Married His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, February 10th, 1840. It may be said with truth, that no sovereign ever reigned in England so thoroughly and deservedly beloved as Her Majesty.

No. 12. PRINCE ARTHUR

No. 13. DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

No. 14. DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

No. 15. EARL RUSSEL.

No. 16. SIR EDWARD LANDSEER, the great Artist

No. 17. GEORGE PEABODY.—Born at Danvers, Mass., February 18, 1795. His father, though originally in humble circumstances, was well descended, for he was proud to boast that he came of the old Pilgrim stock. Six generations back one Francis Pebody, or Pabody, from Northamptonshire, or, according to another account, from St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, crossed the Atlantic and settled in New England. He found a home at Tapsfield, a small town in the heart of Essex, Mass., where he built the first mill in the neighborhood, and became an independent man. Not a few Peabodys have been since distinguished in Massachusetts for their moral worth and patriotism. From a child, George Peabody had to rely on his own exertions, but his success in life was both great and rapid, and his memory will live fresh and green, as the man who gave the noble gift of half a million of money to the poorer classes of the metropolis, part of which has been expended in the erection of comfortable dwellings for the working classes in various parts of London. He died, after a short illness, in London, at the residence of his friend, Sir Curtis Lampson, November 4, 1869, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His remains were afterwards interred in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Peabody, Massachusetts.

No. 18. MADAME RACHEL.

No. 19. ROBERT BARCLAY, the eccentric Quaker and great Abolitionist.

No. 20. CELEBRATED IRISH JOCKEY, PATSEY.

No. 21. THE MISER'S WIFE.

No. 22. THE MISER.

No. 23. MECHANICAL NEGRO.

No. 24. TIM BOBBIN, Carter Songster.

No. 25. LORD CLYDE.

No. 26. CHARLES DICKENS.—Novelist and humorist, was born at Lanport, near Portsmouth Hunts, February 7, 1812, and partly educated at Cheltenham He first became a reporter of the London press in connection with the *Mirror of Parliament*, the *True Sun*, and the *Morning Chronicle.* To this last paper he contributed his first literary effort, Sketches by Boz; next came the Pickwick Papers, Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, etc., etc. In 1845 he edited the *Daily News*, and in 1850 started *Household Words*, now continued as *All Year Round*, the editorial chair of which is now occupied by his eldest son, Charles Dickens. His latest publication, and which unfortunately for the world he left unfinished—The Mystery of Edwin Drood—bore evidence that his vigorous pen and splendid imaginative powers were still unimpaired, and would doubtless have proved the crowning effort of his genius He died at Gads Hill, near Rochester, Kent, June 9, 1870, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in Poets' Corner, within a few steps of old Chaucer, leaving a name that is as familiar in our mouths as household words.

No. 27. THE NURSE.

No. 28. THE WELSH FASTING GIRL.—Lived two years without food or drink, being under the surveillance of a nurse during that period. After she had died it was found she had been fed privately during the absence of the nurse.

No. 29. EXACT MODEL of the Palace of Pope Pius IX, at Rome.

No. 30. GALVANIC BATTERY.—This battery was ordered in London expressly for Drs. Jordan & Davieson. It is constructed on the latest scientific principles, and is acknowledged by all competent judges to be the largest and finest in the country.

No. 31. AN INFANT.—In 1796, the Seine having overflowed its banks, the infant here represented was washed away in its cradle, Being observed by some humane persons as it floated, they succeeded in preserving its life. This circumstance coming to the ears of Bonaparte, he had the child—a boy—taken care of at his own expense.

No. 32. **Sleeping Beauty.**—The greatest masterpiece of art and workmanship.

No. 33. **Ex-Emperor of France.**—Was son of Louis, King of Holland, and the beautiful Hortense, daughter of Josephine Beauharnais, and nephew of the Emperor Napoleon, to which brilliant recollection he owed the splendid position he recently occupied.

No. 34. **Vase.**

No. 35. **Life Size Cast of Venus de Medici.**

No. 36. **Two-Headed Nightingale.**—Chrissie and Millie. This extraordinary phenomenon was born in South Carolina. They are joined together by a ligamentous band from the seventh dorsal vertebra to the termination of the lumbar vertebra.

No. 37. **Alphonso.**—The present ruler of Spain. Age, 18.

No. 38. **London Pantaloon, W. E. Parker.**—Died of heart disease, in London, England, January 22, 1875, age 52. It may be mentioned as a curious coincidence that Mr. Parker last appeared upon the boards of Surrey Theatre, a year ago, as Pantaloon to the Clown of Harry Boleno, whose death also occurred this week.

No. 39. **Harry Boleno.**—The celebrated pantomimist died at his residence, the Swan Tavern, Windsor, London, England, January 25, 1875. His right name was Maxon, and he was born in April, 1821. His name was most prominently associated with Drury Lane Theatre, where he took his farewell benefit November 25, 1871. Mr. Boleno was a grave and rather peculiar looking man, when a physiognomy in repose gave so little indication of the rollicking humor he displayed on the stage, that, upon looking at a photograph taken of himself, he appeared struck with the serious expression and wrote above the portrait, "got the blues." He was buried February 1st, in Brompton Cemetery.

No. 40. **Marshal McMahon.**—President of the Republic of France.

No. 41. **Margaret Scott.**—She attained the age of 125 years. The following is her epitaph in the church-yard of Dalkeith, near Edinburgh :

"Stop, reader, stop, until my life you've read—
The living may gain knowledge from the dead,
Five times five years I lived a virgin's life ;
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife ;
Ten times five years I was a widow chaste ;
Now, weary of this mortal life, I rest.
I, from my cradle to my grave, have seen
Eight mighty kings of Scotland and a queen ;
Four times five years the Commonwealth I saw,
Ten times the subjects rise against the law ;
Twice did I see old prelacy pulled down,
And twice the Cloak was humbled by the Gown ;
An end of Stuart's race I saw—nay, more,
I saw my country sold for English ore.
Such desolation in my time have been,
I have an end of all perfection seen."

No. 42. **Clown, Wm. R. Ashe.**—Born in Fergus, C. W., Ontario. First clown who ever did the dangerous, one-wheel velocipede act, which created so much mirth throughout the continent.

No. 43. **Madame Tausseaud.**

No. 44. **Red Path**, Champion Oarsmen.

No. 45. **Greek Brigand.**

No. 46. **Madame DeStael.**—A French writer and great wit.

No. 47. **Lord Raglan.**

No. 48. **An English Man-of-Wars Man.**

No. 49. **Garibaldi.**—He was a native of Nice, where he was born in 1807. At an early age he embraced a seafaring life, and displayed considerable bravery during the South American revolutions. On the French entering Italy he raised a considerable force, and harassed the Austrians during their retreat before the French. To him and the Emperor of the French the Italians are mainly indebted for the consolidation of their Kingdom. Arrested on September 24th, 1867, by the King of Italy, for his intended invasion of Rome, when, in the course of the war in 1870, between Germany and France, the latter country became a Republic, Garibaldi placed his sword at its disposal. Garibaldi visited London in 1864, and was most enthusiastically received.

No. 50. MARSHAL BAZAINE.

No. 51. KING KOFFEE'S WIFE.

No. 52. KING KOFFEE, of Ashantee.—He was defeated by Sir Garnet Wolesley, his palace looted, and he forced to pay a heavy indemnity to the British. The garments on this figure were seized in his own palace, and purchased by Drs. Jordan & Davieson.

No. 53. DON CARLOS.—A prominent Spaniard now actively engaged in the Spanish Rebellion.

No. 54. SIM REEVES. The very celebrated English ballad singer.

No. 55. JENNY LIND.—The Swedish nightingale.

No. 56. THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—Nasr-Eddin was born in 1820, and succeeded to the throne in October, 1848. He is the fourth King of the Dynasty of Kajar. The Shah has always shown a disposition to advance the welfare of his subjects by adopting, wherever it is possible, the civilization of the West, and his late visit to Europe was conceived in order to remodel the institutions of his Empire. He is called Shah en Shah (the King of Kings).

No. 57. LADY HASTINGS.—Belle of London.

No. 58. SIR GARNET WOLESLEY –Leader of the British Expedition which was sent to Africa to punish the King of Ashantee, for his atrocities to British subjects.

No. 59. EUGENIE, Ex-Empress of France, Wife of Napoleon III.

No. 60. **Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.**—Formerly Prime Minister of England; D'Israeli's rival.

No. 61. **Lord Brougham**—Statesman, legist and philosopher, was the eldest son of a gentleman of ancient family in the county of Westmoreland. His mother was the daughter of a Scotch clergyman at Edinburgh, and niece of the great historian Robertson, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, in which city Lord Brougham was born. He maintained that he had a patent claim as heir general to the barony of Vaux, and hence his creation by that title. His defence of Queen Caroline, in 1820, first brought him into special prominence before the public. He died at Cannes, on May 7, 1868.

No 62. **Right Hon. Benjamin D'Israeli,** Prime Minister of England.

No. 63. **Czar of Russia.**

No. 64. **Suit of Armor.**—The reign of King Stephen, 1135 to 1154, copied from an ancient figure of St. Michael, found in Monmouthshire, and now in the Athmolean Museum, Oxford, England. The purpose, both of armorers and warriors was, that the body would be proof against all the various weapons invented for the purpose of destruction.

No. 66. **Apollo.**

No. 67. **Group of Birds** of various plumage.

No. 68. **Bread.**—Specimens furnished the Inhabitants of Paris during the Siege.

No. 69. **Letters** of Communication between Paris and Ireland, conveyed by a carrier pigeon during the Siege.

No. 70. **Flags** of all Nations, decorating the walls.

ROOM No. 2.

To the Left, on entering.

No. 201. Bust of Gen. Grant.

No. 202. Bust of Abraham Lincoln.

No. 203. Bust of Virgil.

No. 204. Bust of Homer.

No. 205. Bust.

No. 206. Bust of Franklin.

No. 207. Bust of Graef.

No. 208. Bust of Lucretia Mott.

No. 209. The Tichborne Trial.—This extraordinary trial has cost Great Britain £500,000. There are twenty-four figures in all, not including the claimant, to wit: 1. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. 2. Justice Mellor. 3. Justice Lush.

Extract from *The Englishman*, London, Saturday, June 13th, 1874. We insert a list of the persons who constituted the jury in the above case. As the Annesley jury will be held in everlasting honor as the jury who refused to convict Hone at the instance of Ellenborough, will be renowned as long as England's history lasts; so it is right that the jury who found that Tichborne, the accomplished gentleman in all external grace, was the brutal butcher Orton, should have their names recorded for the benefit of posterity. These are the persons who took upon themselves to censure the greatest Advocate that England has had since the days of Erskine. These are the persons whose animadversions the judges were not ashamed to use and read upon the man of chivalric courage and knight-like fidelity to his client. These are the jurymen who were allowed and almost encouraged by the judges to interrupt Dr. Kenealy every day, with the most coarse and insulting observations, all of which he endured with patience, though his client repeatedly urged him to fling back their insolence in their teeth; who told him that his observations were all bosh; who affronted him when he cross-examined some of the infamous witnesses whom "the family" called; who were seen day by day talking to the detectives, to Hawkins, to Gosford, to the lawyers and their clerks; and were buttonholed in corners by Master Cockburn; and who finally received what they consider the inadequate remuneration of three thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds (£3,780).

To see them handing flowers to the judges every day during the summer and autumn, was quite refreshing; to see how the judges bowed to them on the receipt of these presents, and shook hands with them in the precincts of the court, was equally exhilarating. Friendly relations between the bench and the bar in the Tichborne case existed not; they were more compensated for by the friendly relations which from the first day to the last existed between the bench and jurors.

Considering, however, what we now know was in the minds of three judges: that they had within a few days after the trial began, prejudged the man, resolved that he was guilty, and had mutually decided upon his punishment, we venture to suggest that the amicable courtesies and confabulations were rather misplaced and might be open to misinterpretations; while the unrestricted intercourse between Gosford, Hawkins, Whicher and Master Cockburn is of the most pernicious example, and must be reprobated by every impartial man. We insert their names in the order which they occupied in the jury box, and as they have been photographed for the delight of the British public.

1. Henry Francis Dickens, of the firm of Dickens & Jones, linen drapers, 232 Regent Street.
2. John George Sheppard, 81 Eaton Place, S. W. This juryman, being the friend of Mr. Bouverie, one of the anti-Tichborne witnesses, and a connection of the family.
3. John B. Franklin, butcher, 42 Southwick Street, W.
4. George Best, vintner, White Heart Public House, 199 Tottenham Court Road.
5. William Docwra, hosier, 88 Strand.

6. William John Taylor, manufacturer, 42 Newgate Street, E. C.

7. Jonas Turner, shoemaker, 183 Edgware Road.

8. Robert Edwards, milkman, 28 Leinster Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.

9. William Samuel Richardson, The Hope Public House, St. John Street Sepulchre, E. C.

10. Charles Dunsby, hairdresser, 145 Edgware Road. This juryman, on the day of the entrance of the Grand Duchess of Edinburgh into London, had over his barber shop the following devices: The Tichborne Jury! God Save the Queen!!! Underneath this—Forever with the Lord.

11. John Parsons, lodging house keeper, 39 Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.

12. William Page, shirtmaker and hosier, 18 Oxford Street.

No. 210. THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.—After his conviction, in the cell, busy at his work, picking oakum.

ROOM No. 3. Third Floor.

To the Left—Entering.

No. 301. Case of Eyes (French), showing the various diseases of the eye-lids.

No. 302. Figure of London Chimney Sweep, showing the costume worn by them.

CASE.

No. 303. Twelve very fine specimens of Marine Shells.

No. 304. Marine Shell.

No. 305. Phalange of Mastodon.

No. 306. Head of Segar Fish, a fish peculiar to the waters of the Southern States.

No. 307. Quartz Crystal.

No. 308. Shell of Marine Animal.

Nos. 309, 310, 311. Marine Shells.

Nos. 312, 313, 319. Specimens of Marble finely polished.

No. 320. Felspar.

No. 321. Musicians.

No. 322. Felspar.

No. 323 Twin Sheep (Fœtal.)

No. 324. Kitten. Monstrosity

No. 325. Shell of Sea Turtle.

No. 327. Lower Jaw of Fish.

No. 328. Common House Mouse, mounted.

No. 329. Kitten with two distinct Faces. Monstrosity.

Nos. 330, 331. Common House Mouse, mounted.

No. 332. Cast of Dermis, marine animal.

No. 333. Barnacles attached to crab shell.

No. 334. Vertebra of Halibut Fish.

No. 335. Tadpole.

No. 336. Tadpole.

No. 337. Membrane, nictating, in Eye of Bird.

No. 338. Human Embryo (about 6 weeks).

No. 339. Tadpole.

No. 340. Skeleton of Fœtus, about third month.

No. 341. Fœtal Lamb.

No. 342. The Nictating Membrane in the Eye of a Turkey.

No. 343. Anterior Layer of the Cornea of a Fish's Eye.

No. 344. Tadpole.

No. 345. Tadpole.

No. 346. Human Embryo.

No. 347. Vertebra of a Fish.

No. 348. Gravid Uterus, showing the Fœtus and Afterbirth in situation.

No. 349. Human Embryo.

No. 350. Anterior Section of the Eye of an Ox, showing the Lens Ciliary Process, as from the back.

No. 351. Human Embryo.

No. 352. Tape Worm.

No. 353. Gravid Uterus of a Mouse, with seven fœti in it, four in one cornua and three in the other.

No. 354. Human Embryo.

No. 356. Tape Worm.

No. 357. Heart of Fœtus. It shows the Formen Ovale with its valves.

No. 358.

No. 359. Human Embryo seen through the membrane.

No. 360. Lizard.

No. 361. Human Embryo.

No. 362. Human Fœtus between the fourth and fifth month.

No. 363. Virgin Uterus laid open.

No. 364. Fœtus about eight weeks.

No. 365.

No. 366. Three large Calculi.

No. 367. A portion of a Calculus, extracted from the bladder of a man by Dr. Brodie, by means of the lateral operation.

No. 368. Worms, removed by Dr. Jordan.

No. 369. Human Fœtus, about ten weeks.

No. 370. Human Fœtus, about third month. Afterbirth on placenta.

No. 371. Human Embryo.

No. 372. Human Fœtus, about third month.

No. 373. Gravid Uterus.

No. 374. Uterus laid open.

No. 375. Human Fœtus in Amnion. The placenta is seen attached to the outside of the amnion.

No. 376. Lusus Naturæ. Five fingers on one hand, two thumbs and four fingers on the other

No. 377. Lizard.

No. 378. Tape Worm.

No. 379. Fine Dissection of Head and Neck, showing the arteries and Veins. Red vessels representing the arteries, the blue, the veins.

No. 380. Spermatozoa, magnified 500 times.

No. 381. Spermatozoa, magnified 1000 times.

No. 382. Female organs laid open; showing the greater labia or lips; inner or nymphæ; clitoris, vagina, urethra, womb, mouth of womb, left ovary, right ovary laid open, fallopian tubes laid open, fringed or fimbriated extremities of the fallopian tubes.

No. 383. An Ovary, showing the Graafian vessels.

No. 384. The Fallopian Tubes laid open, showing the fecundated ovum.

No. 385. Immature Ovum or Egg, 300 times magnified.

No. 386. Mature Ovum or Egg, 300 times magnified.

No. 387. Impregnated Female Ovum, 300 times magnified. By these three figures it will be seen that the female egg, in an immature condition, is composed of a congeries of cells, with a larger one in the centre, which, as the egg advances toward maturity, rises to its surface, forming the germinal spot. On this becoming impregnated by the attachment of the spermatozoon, a small white stripe is found on the germinal spot, and this shape is termed the nota primitiva.

No. 388. Section of the Womb and Ovary, showing the mode in which the egg is seized by the fringed extremity of the fallopian tube. In this model are seen the womb passage for the ovum; mucous secretion in the womb or deciduary membrane; fringed ends cf the fallopian tube; ovary laid open; enlargement of the Graafian vesicle containing the ovum.

No. 389. Ovary of a girl in whom, after death, a yellow spot, formed by the departure of the ovum, and called the corpus luteum, was found in the ovary. This accords with Dr. Birchoff's theory, who says that ova sometimes detach themselves during menstruation, or as the result of onanism.

No. 390. An ovary taken from an old woman. In the ovary several old corpora lutea are discoverable.

No. 391. Ovary of a woman who died seven months after conception, showing a recent corpus luteum.

No. 392. Ovary of a woman who died four weeks after confinement, showing a recent corpus luteum.

No. 393. Representation of the mode in which the Graafian vesicle bursts, on the impregnation of the ovum. The fringed end of the fallopian tube is seizing the ovary, and the egg passing into it, is carried along the tube into the womb to be developed, pushing back the deciduary membrane as it enters.

No. 394. The womb of a girl who died suffocated, and who had shortly before her death an ovum detached from the ovary which was found in the fallopian tube. In the womb itself may be seen the mucous secretion called the deciduary membrane.

No. 400. Womb laid open, unimpregnated; therefore the mucous secretion is not found.

Formation and Development of the first Traces of a Fœtus.

No. 397. Human Embryo in the first days of its fecundation; showing the chorion or enveloping membrane.

No. 398. A Human Embryo yet more advanced; showing blood vessels of the yelk of the embryo.

No. 402. A Human Embryo further developed.

No. 401. A Human Embryo, still later stage; showing first appearance of the villi and allantoid membrane.

No. 404. A Human Embryo; showing, also, blood vessels of the chorion.

No. 403. A Human Embryo; still later stage of development.

Representation of the more advanced development of the Egg in the Womb.

No. 399. Natural size of the Human Embryo about the third week of pregnancy.

No. 405. Human Embryo, aged five weeks; natural size.

No. 406. Human Embryo magnified; aged five weeks; showing further rudiments of the upper jaw, of the tongue, of the lower jaw, of the heart, upper and lower extremities.

No. 407. Human Embryo in the sixth week; natural size.

No. 448. Magnified Embryo in the fifth week of pregnancy.

No. 449. Human Embryo in the eighth week; natural size.

No. 450. Human Embryo in the seventh week; natural size.

No. 451. Human Embryo aged five weeks; natural size.

No. 452. Human Embryo in the ninth week; natural size.

No. 453. Human Embryo, magnified, in the sixth week; showing further rudimentary development.

No. 454. Human Embryo, magnified, in the ninth week.

No. 455. Human Embryo, magnified, in the seventh week.

No. 456. A Human Embryo, magnified, in the third week of pregnancy; showing how the vessels of the allantoid membrane extend themselves through the chorion, thus effecting the union between the mother and the child. Thus the allantoid membrane changes into the umbilical cord, and there are seen the amnion in which the embryo is enclosed, the umbilical vesicle, chorion divided, villi, point where the deciduary membrane is reflected, decidua reflexa, decidua vera, chorion, mouth of the womb closed by a mucous deposit.

No. 457. Human Embryo in the tenth week; natural size.

No. 458. Human Embryo in the eleventh week, natural size.

No. 459. Human Embryo, magnified, in the eleventh week. The sexual parts are now in a state of rudimentary development; fold of the skin for the two lips of the pudendum, or for the testicles.

No. 460. Foot of a Chinese Woman.

No. 460½. Photograph of Monstrosity, born in the City of Baltimore, in the year 1872. This case was attended to by Dr. McMahon. It lived only a few minutes after delivery.

No. 461. Fine dissection of posterior portion of knee joint, showing the arteries and vein injected.

No. 462. Head of white person, with the skin dermis attached.

No. 463. Miniature model of the Leg, showing the muscles and ligaments.

No. 464. Human Embryo, magnified; in the eighth week.

No. 465. Magnified Hand of Embryo; ten weeks old.

No. 466. Magnified Hand of Embryo, ten weeks old.

No. 467. Human Embryo in the sixth week, natural size.

No. 468. Magnified Foot of Embryo, four days old.

No. 469. Magnified Head of Embryo, 13 weeks old.

No. 470. Magnified Head of Embryo, 14 weeks old.

No. 471. Uterus and Vagina laid open, showing impregnation at twelve weeks, and the formation of Placenta and Fœtus.

No. 472. Sexual parts of an Embryo ten weeks old.

No. 473. Sexual parts of an Embryo eleven weeks old.

No. 474. Sexual parts of an Embryo twelve weeks old.

No. 475. Sexual parts of an Embryo fourteen weeks old.

No. 476. Sexual parts of an Embryo fifteen weeks old.

No. 477. Impregnated Uterus eight weeks old, showing the fœtus and the membrane that is ruptured in the operation of abortion.

No. 478. Head of an Embryo at the end of the fourth week of pregnancy; the two parts which form the tongue bone are half closed.

No. 479. Head of Fœtus, six weeks old; showing the hemispheres, rudiments of upper jaw, the tongue, the lower jaw.

No. 480. Head of Fœtus, seven weeks old, showing in addition small protuberances which afterwards form the nose, also the auditory canal.

No. 481. Head of Fœtus, eight weeks old.

No. 482. Head of Fœtus, nine weeks old; arch for the eyebrows; grooves of the nose formed by the closing of the upper lips; beginning of the under lip, produced by the closing of the lower jaw.

No. 483. Showing Impregnation, about six weeks old; the membrane enveloping the Fœtus.

No. 484. Model of the foot of Amos Smith, a murderer, who was executed in London.

No. 485. Male Pelvis, exhibiting the Penis, Scrotum, Bladder and the vessels that convey the semen from the testicles into the seminal vesicles.

No. 486. Mouth of Uterus.

No. 487. Human Embryo.

No. 488. The Rhinoplastic operation ; the flap from the forehead to form the nose is seen cut, and partly turned around.

No. 489. Dissection of Male Pelvis, exhibiting also the vessels that convey the semen from the testes into the seminal vesicles.

No. 490. Wonderful Malformation.

No. 491. Model of Hand, showing ligaments and tendons.

No. 492. Scotch Idiot.

No. 493. Disease Super-Renal; body.

No. 594. Longitudinal Section of Human Kidney.

No. 495. Female Organs of Generation, external and internal; showing the uterus after delivery, with the Placenta, or afterbirth attached to the walls of the Uterus.

No. 496. Lateral Displacement of the Uterus.

No. 497. An Embryo of four months laid open, showing the thoracic and abdominal cavities.

No. 498. A Fœtus eight months old.

No. 499. A Fœtus nine months old laid open, showing the lungs and intestines in Situs.

No. 500. Female Bladder, distended.

No. 501. Fine specimen of Afterbirth or Placenta, with the vessels.

No. 502. Uterus laid open, showing nine months' fœtus in position, with the umbilical cord entwined around the child's neck; this necessarily prevents the birth of the child unless it is removed.

No. 503. Congenital Malformation of the Superior Extremity. The arm and forearm are undeveloped and adherant to the side of the thorax, giving to the hand the appearance of a fin.

No. 504. Arm Elevated, Hollow, Injected; showing the axillary space with the axillary plexus of nerves, veins and arteries.

No. 505. Skin Disease due to the free use of Oil of Copaiba, without consulting a Physician; this was at first a simple case of Gonorhœa.

No. 506. The Rhinophlastic Operation. The same at a later stage.

No. 507. Dissection of Female Pelvis.

No. 508. Diseased Foot, with caries of the bone.

No. 509. Three hands showing respectfully Scabbies, Hypertrophy of middle fingers and Scarlatina.

No. 510. Cast of child's head affected with hydrocephalus, before birth it measured twenty-one inches in circumferance; Craniotomy was necessary before delivery could be effected.

No. 511. Head of Embryo at the beginning of third week of pregnancy; showing the hemispheres; cavity of the palate; the two parts which form the upper jaw; the two lower parts which form the tongue; the two parts which form the lower jaw; the two parts which form the tongue bone.

No. 512. Head of Fœtus nine weeks old; arch for the eyebrows; grooves of the nose formed by closing of the upper lips; beginning of the under lip produced by the closing of lower jaw.

No. 513. Head of Fœtus ten weeks old. The face is formed in three months; for all the rudiments are then developed and the outlines are distinct.

No. 514. Head of Fœtus ten weeks old; the face is formed in three months; for all the rudiments are then developed and the outlines are distinct.

No. 515. Natural size of the human Embryo about the third week of pregnancy.

The Development of the Genital Parts.

No. 516. Genital Organs of a Fœtus, three weeks old, when the muscles of the abdomen become closed, there remains still a small opening through which the genital parts are developed.

No. 517. Genital Organs of Fœtus four weeks old; at this opening a small protuberance presents itself which serves to form the clitoris.

No. 518. Genital Organs of Fœtus five weeks old. The clitoris is here more developed and the major and minor lips or labia are shown.

No. 519. Genital Organs of a Fœtus six weeks old.

No. 520. Genital Organs of a Fœtus seven weeks old. The Perineum begins to be formed.

No. 521. Genital Organs of a Fœtus eight weeks old, the two sides here are united and the perineum formed.

No. 522. Genital Organs of a Fœtus, nine weeks old; showing clitoris, minor lips, major lips, perineum anus, coccyx hardly visible.

No. 523. Genital Organs of a Fœtus, ten weeks old.

No. 524. Genital Organs of a Fœtus, eleven weeks old. It is only in the third month that the sex can be distinguished; here are seen the penis, orifice of the urethra; prepuce minor; lips major; lips forming the scrotum perineum anus.

No. 525. Genital Organs of a Fœtus, twelve weeks old. The testicles are closed, the penis still opened for the urine.

No. 526. Genital Organ of a Fœtus, thirteen weeks old; at three and a half months the penis is quite closed, the last closing is called poenum.

No. 527. The same perfectly cured; naturally a little scar is left on the forehead; but it is surprising how successfully and with how little disfigurement this operation is performed, especially on children. It must be remembered that any syphilitic taint or impurity of the blood will render the operation unavailing.

No. 528. The same operation; the nose formed.

No. 529. Dissection of Male Pelvis.

No. 530. Leg deformed by Rickets.

No. 531. Vaccination.

No. 532. An open Womb, containing an embryo five months old; a portion of the deciduary membrane is shown; the embryo is in the amnion, which is surrounded by the villi; the color of the vagina is changed; the sexual parts are laid open and visible on both sides.

No. 533. Human Embryo three and a half months old; the ovum is broken, but the amnion in which the embryo is contained, is still closed.

No. 534. Model of head of a female idiot, named Sukey Hillings. She was a native of Suffolk, was five feet two inches in height, and died at the age of sixty years.

No. 535. The Talacotian or Italian mode of performing Rhinoplastic operations.

No. 536. Longitudinal section of pelvis of female; showing the intestines, fallopian tubes, and unimpregnated uterus.

No. 537. Talapus Varus, or Club Foot.

No. 538. Section of Liver.

No. 539. Calvarian, or Skull Cap.

No. 540. Calculus from the female bladder; removed by lateral operation by Sir B. Brodie.

No. 541. Knuckle of Small Intestine.

No. 542. Fœtal Skull, full period child.

No. 543. Small Intestine.

No. 544. Urinary Calculus.

No. 545. Fœtal Skull.

No. 546. Model showing convolution of the small intestine, with the mesentery; the rupture of the mesentery is the cause of hernia, or rupture, as it is commonly called.

No. 547. Breast of female, showing the ——— gland.

No. 548. Section of the external muscles of abdomen.

No. 549. Cast of Morbus Coxæ Senilla Mammary Glands.

No. 550. Model of Human Heart, with blood vessels attached.

Nos. 551 to 559. Section showing Muscular Structure.

Nos. 560 to 563. Ears diseased from various causes.

No. 564. Lupus vorax.

No. 565. Model of the Foot, showing syphilitic necrosis of the phalange of the toes.

No. 566. Dissection of Axillary Space or Arm-pit, showing the plexis of nerves as they are distributed to the arm and hand.

No. 567. Diseased Eye.

No. 568. Ulcerated Tongue.

No. 569. Diseases of the Eye.

No. 570. Model of a well-developed Child.

No. 571. Life-size Child, diseased from birth; showing "sins of the father shall be visited upon the children."

No. 572. Hand of colored Person, showing syphilis.

No. 573. Nares and Back covered with parego, a very troublesome skin disease.

No. 574. Cast of extraordinary Tumor.

No. 575. Hydrocephalus, or Dropsy of the Brain.

No. 576. Ecchymosis Melesma, or Pityriasis Nigra.

No. 577. Skull of an Ourang Outang.

No. 578. Model of the Hand of J. Ross, Esq., who weighed upwards of 200 pounds. Considering his weight, his hands and feet were models of beauty.

No. 579. Anatomical Hand, showing the muscles and sinews.

No. 580. Mastocarcinoma, or Cancer of the Breast.

No. 581. All the superior parts of the Groin and Thigh, with blood vessels injected.

No. 583. Cast of the Base of the Brain.

No. 583. Eruptions on the Skin, the result of poor blood, which in this case arose from the pernicious practice of solitary vice.

No. 584. Tumor of the foot, involving the toes.

No. 585. Pelvis and Pelvic Viscera in a female.

No. 586. Anatomical Hand and Arm.

No. 587. Cast of Drunkard's Liver, showing the formation and development of Abscess.

No. 588. Same specimen ; disease more advanced stage.

No. 589. Cast of Head of John Rouse, an Indian idiot boy.

No. 590. Cast of Grabid Uterus of the Sheep ; there was a fœtal lamb in each cornua.

No. 591. Foot of Chinese Mandarin, showing a deformity.

No. 592. Model of section of the human Pelvis.

No. 593. Bust of a man on whom Surgeon O'Reilly operated for Subclavian Aneurism. [See Flood, On the Arteries.]

No. 594. Erysipelas in a foot which was amputated at the City Hospital.

No. 595. Disease of Hair Glands, causing baldness

No. 596. Tinia Capatis, simple.

No. 597. Tinia Capatis, aggravated.

No. 598. Small-pox.

No. 599. Small-pox.

No. 600. Small-pox, confluent, or what is known as the Black pox.

No. 601. Hypertrophy of the Kidney.

No. 602. External surface of the calf of the leg.

No. 603. Vertical section of the Brain.

No. 604. A full grown Fœtus with extremely short limbs, which made delivery difficult; being a foot-presentation.

No. 605. Various diseases of the mouth and neck of Uterus.

No. 606. Face of man with large Carbuncle.

No. 607. Face of woman showing syphilitic destruction of the tubernated bones of the nose.

No 608. Face of man with cancernomous growth of Parotid gland.

No. 609. Cast of extraordinary Tumor.

No. 610. Head of Fœtus, showing an abnormal growth on the posterior portion.

No. 611. Models of an infant's arm, showing six different stages of vaccination.

No. 612, Ovarian conception. A woman 28 years of age died in Munich, in 1849, from the consequence of this abnormal conception, which is happily of a very rare occurrence. On dissection of the body a Fœtus of four months old was found in the left ovary.

No. 613. Skull of Chinook.

No. 614. Fine dissection of the lower extremities, showing the femoral artery and its branches.

No. 615. Ligamentous Skeleton of child two years old; natural specimen.

No. 616. Magnified tongue, showing the various glands employed in the sense of taste.

No. 617. A curious freak of nature; a lamb found preserved in a sheep, after it had been slaughtered.

No. 618. Wax model of an Idiot, who died at Amsterdam. The bust was taken by Dr. Spurzheim, in the year 1820, at which time the Idiot was 25 years of age.

No, 619. Female Pelvis cut perpendicularly, in which are seen bladder, urinary passage, vagina, womb, ovary, and the rectum.

No. 620. Fœtus ten weeks old.

No. 621. Fœtus sixteen weeks old.

No. 622. Head with skin taken off the right side, so that the arteries, veins and nerves may be seen.

No. 623. Bust of a finely developed child.

No. 624. Cancer of the Breast.

No. 625. Flathead Indian's Skull.

No. 626. Anatomical Leg; muscles laid back, showing the line of the femoral artery and its branches.

No. 627. Pride of the Harem.

No. 628. Curious malformation of the foot.

No. 629. Foot of a boy nine years of age, with two of the toes enlarged.

No. 630. Malformation of the foot.

No. 631. Large Ovarian Tumor.

No. 632. Cast of Club Foot

No. 633. Cast of a Hand, exhibiting the effects of chronic rheumatism in producing distortion of the fingers.

No. 634. Fungus on the back of a child.

No. 635. A fully developed Fœtus of nine months, seen through the membranes of the gravid uterus; showing the fallopian tubes and also the bladder.

No. 636. Hand, showing vesicular eruption.

No. 637. Fungus growth on the back of a child.

No. 638. Dissection of child, showing internal viscera.

No. 639. Hand, with external veins.

No. 640. Section of Penis and Bladder.

No. 641. Model of upper portion of the body, with part of the skull removed, showing the brain.

No. 642. Bust of a man affected with Elephantiasis of the Face. From the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

No. 643. Very large Ovarian Tumor, weighing forty-two pounds.

No. 644. Osteo Sarcoma, the lower jaw of a horse.

No. 645. Amputated Arm, showing a tumor on the upper part of it.

No. 646. Very curious Malformation of the Hand.

No. 647. Amputation at the shoulder joint, showing the mode of flap operation.

No. 648. Fine Dissection of the lower extremity, showing the muscles and nerves.

No. 649. Fœtus, full time.

No. 650. Fine Dissection of the Foot, showing the extensor tendons of the toes.

No. 651. Cast of Leg, from nature, affected with Elephantiasis.

No. 652. Syphilitic Eruption of the Neck, secondary.

No. 653. Syphilitic Eruption of the Leg, secondary.

No. 654. Syphilitic Eruption of the Breast, secondary.

No. 655. Syphilitic Eruption of the Foot, with disease of the bone.

No. 656. Models of the Eyes, showing the diseases of the external coat from inoculation of gonorrhœal poison.

No. 657. Model of Leg, showing scrofulous condition of the blood and the formation of an indolent ulcer over the region of the shin bone, due merely to a slight blow which caused an abrasion of the skin.

No. 658. Housemaid Knee, or Synovitas.

No. 659. Club Foot, known as Talepes Equinas.

No. 660. Model of Hand and Arm of Major Hobbs.

No. 661. Model showing the Muscles of the Buttocks and Thigh.

No. 662. Model of fine Dissection of Arm, Forearm, and Hand.

No. 663. Hydrocephalus; the worst case I ever saw. This cast was taken after death.

No. 664. Fœtal Monstrosity, born with only one eye.

No. 665. Cast of Knee Joint, with enlargement of bursæ.

No. 666. Fœtal Monstrosity.

No. 667. Head vertically cut; A, showing half of the brain; B, cerebellum; C, the prolonged medullary body; D, spinal cord; E, nasal ceptum; F, buccal cavity; G, os hyoides; H, tongue; I, windpipe.

No. 668. Bladder and Ureters of a Horse.

No. 669. Cast of the Foot of Murphy, the Irish giant.

No. 670. Transverse presentation; the back of the child lying over the mouth of the womb; the hand of the accoucher introduced for the purpose of turning it.

No. 671. Model, showing Muscles of Arm, Forearm, and Hand.

No. 672. Model, showing the Extensor Muscles of the Arm and Hand.

No. 673. Articulated Skeleton, Male.

No. 674. Ligamentous preparation, natural, of a boy two years' old.

No. 675. Bust of Shakespere.

No. 77. Full figure of Female, showing how the impregnated uterus encroaches on the abdominal cavity, displacing the viscera.

No. 678. These nine models illustrate the wonderful development of the human fœtus from the first month after conception until the ninth. A portion of the walls of the abdomen with the wall of the womb has been removed to show the embryo. This membrane is called the amnion, and contains fluid so as to protect the child from contraction of the womb. This fluid is which escapes from the rupture of the membranes at the birth of the child. It is called the Liquor Amnii. These nine models have been carefully copied from nature, and are most beautifully executed. They also illustrate the different changes and positions the child undergoes in the womb from the first to the ninth month of utero-gestation or pregnancy. A careful inspection of them cannot fail to bring to remembrance the words, "We are fearfully and wonderfully made." The duration of pregnancy varies; it lasts generally nine calendar months, 40 weeks, or 280 days,—the tenth menstrual period; but different causes may materially vary the time.

No. 679. An Embryo, four weeks old.

No. 680. Showing the second month of pregnancy.

No. 681. Showing the Third Month of Pregnancy.

No. 682. Showing the Fourth Month of Pregnancy.

No. 683. Showing the Fifth Month of Pregnancy.

No. 684. Showing the Sixth Month of Pregnancy.

No. 685. Showing the Seventh Month of Pregnancy.

No. 686. Showing the Eighth Month of Pregnancy.

No. 687. Showing the Ninth Month of Pregnancy.

Nh. 688. Full Length Female Figure. This figure is a most beautiful artistic work, and has been recently completed at immense labor and cost. It is taken from life, from an artist's model. The abdomen is laid open, for the purpose of showing the position of the viscera when displaced by the uterus in the latter stages of pregnancy. The period represented is nearly the full term, and it will be observed how enormously the womb is enlarged, and how, by its increase of size, it has changed the position of all the other organs situated in the abdominal cavity.

No. 689. Double-Headed Calf; Natural. One body and two distinct heads.

No. 690. Full Length Figure of a Female, representing her during her confinement.

No. 691. Child, Life Size.

No. 692. Full Length Female Figure, showing Fatal the Effects of Tight Lacing. This model was taken from a young lady, about twenty years of age, in Vienna. Having been accustomed, since her childhood, to the pernicious habit of tight lacing, she cultivated it during her pregnancy, despite the best medical advice. The result was very serious injury to her health, and the birth of her child opposite, which is now preserved in spirits at the College of Surgeons, Vienna. Perhaps a few remarks on this subject may not be considered out of place. Tight lacing is one of the most foolish practices in which any woman can indulge. Nature is the only true guide. Some figures are slender and lithe, others stalwart and strong. Both look equally well when naturally and gracefully dressed; but a stalwart figure laced in tightly, always looks awkward. Small hands and feet are right if in proportion, but a giant with a small hand is out of proportion, and would offend the artist eye. In the well-developed body there is no such thing as a small waist to be found. In fact the waist of a woman is of the same size as that of a man. It appears small, because she enlarges upwards, in obedience to the lacteal development of the bosom, and downwards, from the graceful swell of the hips, both being necessary for the ordained duties of maternity. The following are the measurements of the Venus de Medici, "the most admired female statue of all antiquity," says Flaxman; "whose beauty is as perfect as it is elevated, and as innocent as perfect." Her waist is not round, but of a blunt oval.

Venus de Medici:

Height 5 feet 2½ inches.
Round the Waist, 27 inches.
Round the Abdomen and Hips, 36½ inches.
Six inches above the Knee, 17½ inches.
Calf of the Leg, 14 inches.
The Ankle, 8½ inches.

As the Venus is in a stooping position, the height may be estimated at 5 feet 4½ inches. We may also refer to one or two other celebrated statues.

Power's Greek Slave, Waist, 27¾ inches.
Thorwaldsden's Venus, Waist, 27¾ inches.
The Apollo Syroctinus, Waist, 27½ inches.

The last is an antique statue of a young man, of the best age of sculpture, and of about 5 feet 10 inches in height; so that men, and not women, have, when they sit for the statues of gods, the smallest waist.

No. 693. Equestrian Statue of Grant.

No. 694. Statue of Jupiter.

No. 695. Statue of Adonis.

No. 696. Articulated Skeleton, female.

No. 697. Tumor of Left Hand, involving the fingers.

No. 698. Hand after the operation performed by Dr. Macnamara, at St. Stephen's hospital, Dublin. Cast presented by him to Dr. Jordan.

No. 699. Head of Child, monstrosity.

No. 700. Chest and Abdomen, showing the result of psora or itch.

No. 701. Disease of the head and neck of the Uterus.

No. 702. Dicephalus, or double-headed Monster.

No. 703. Impregnated Uterus, two months old.

No. 704. Cancerous growth on back of adult.

No. 705. Fœtus in situs, full period; placenta and cord, which is wrapped around the neck of the child.

No. 706. Bursa of Knee Joint, cured by a seton.

No. 707. Uterus.

No. 708. Uterus and its appendages.

No. 709. Uterus, Fallopian Tubes, and Ligaments.

No. 710. Model showing the Muscles of the Chest and Abdomen.

No. 711. Cast of the hand of a Gardener, near Lisle.

No. 712. Fœtus, full time, head presentation.

No. 713. Case of Brachial Anuerism, cured by pressure.

No. 714. Fœtus Twins.

No. 715. Fœtus Triplets.

No. 716. Fœtus Triplets.

No. 717. Foot and Hand Presentation, requiring the child to be turned before the birth can take place.

No. 718. Cast of Face, affected with tubercular disease.

No. 719. Model of Human Tongue.

No. 720. Diaphragm and Bladder of Sheep.

No. 721. Impregnated Uterus, three months, with triplets.

No. 722. Compound fracture of the olecranon process of the ulner.

No. 723. Interesting case of curvature of the spine in a young lady aged 22. Taken from life.

No. 724. Twins in the Uterus.

No. 725. Chicken Pox, 10 days after incubation.

No. 726. Chicken Pox, 5 days after incubation.

No. 727. Chicken Pox, 4 days after incubation.

No. 728. Chicken Pox, 8 days after incubation.

No. 729. Wonderful phenomenon ; a child born with two heads, four arms and four legs. This case is without parallel in medical history.

No. 730. Virgin Uterus.

No. 731. Ovaries of a Virgin.

No. 732. Ova with Corpus Luteum.

No. 733. Section of Uterus, showing the os uteri and the amnion.

No. 734. Fœtus and Umbilical Cord.

No. 732. Placenta, third month.

No. 736. Dried Foot of South Sea Islander.

No. 737. Fœtus, nine months; showing the heart, liver, lungs, spleen, large and small intestines.

No. 738. Model showing the internal portion of the Breast Bone, or Sternum.

No. 739. Position of the Heart and Lungs after the sternum has been removed.

No. 740. Model showing Gathered Breast.

No. 741. Foot of South Sea Islander who was a noted man-eater or cannibal.

No. 742. Fine dissection of the Muscles of the Head, Face and Neck.

No. 743. Malformation of the Foot.

No. 744. Uterus, Ovaries and the appendages.

No. 745. Ovaries.

No. 746. Ovaries showing Corpus Luteum.

No. 747. Skull after having lain in the ground about 150 years.

No. 748. Model of Monster Child; lived seven hours after birth.

No. 749. Child in Utero.

No. 750. After the Bath.

No. 751. Deformity of the external organs of generation of a female, due to a severe burn.

No. 752. Decephalus, or Double-headed Child.

No. 753. Dissection of the Leg, showing the Muscles and Nerves.

No. 754. Head Presentation, at full period.

No. 755. Leg, showing Muscles.

No. 756. Child in the Uterus, showing the operation by which the child is sacrificed to save the mother.

No. 757. Fœtus of four months.

No. 758. Tongue, magnified.

No. 759. Fœtus of two months.

No. 760. Enlarged Liver of a drunkard, who, two days before his death, drank the enormous quantity of one gallon of common whiskey.

No. 761. Another model of the same.

No. 762. Breach presentation; an abnormal accouchment. The child comes out breach first. The legs are bent on the chest. The delivery is obtained by means of blunt hooks, and the child is usually much injured by this kind of operation.

Nos. 763, 764, 765. Pregnancy in various stages.

No. 766. Tongue, Uvula, and Thorax.

No. 767. Hydrocephalus, or water on the brain.

No. 768. The natural position of the child in utero. The arms are folded on the chest, the knees drawn up over the abdomen, and the head bent on the chest. Delivery by means of the forceps.

No. 769. Embryo.

No. 770. Magnified Tongue.

No. 771. Fœtus.

No. 772. Amputated Hand, due to the growth of a large tumor and mortification.

No. 773. Amputated Hand, due to dry gangrene.

No. 774. Cancerous growth on the face.

No. 775. Splendid Anatomical Leg, displaying the muscles and veins.

No. 776. Fœtus, enveloped by natural membrane.

No. 777. Fœtus.

No. 778. Fœtus, with placenta.

No. 779. Head of Idiot Bust, taken by Dr. Davieson at Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, near London.

No. 780. Fætal Monstrosity of the lower extremity.

No. 781. Twins in Utero, showing the position and the attachment of the afterbirth or placenta.

No. 782. Uterus and Fallopian Tubes.

No. 783. Head.

No. 784. Circumcision as performed by the Hebrews, consisting in removing the prepuce, about the eighth day after birth.

No. 785. Dissection of Uterus.

No. 786 to 790 inc. Series of Fœtii from four to eight weeks.

No. 791. Fœtus, eighth month.

No. 793. Case of Breach Presentation, requiring the child to be turned in the womb before delivery is possible.

No. 794. Head of a Hungarian Gentleman, from which grew a horn, a curious freak of nature.

No. 795. Penis, showing the Urethra, the seat of stricture or gonorrhœa.

No. 796. Preserved Bladder of Horse.

No. 797. Disease of the Os Uteri.

No. 798. Perforation of the Skull of a Child, termed Craniotomy. This operation is usually performed to save the life of the mother. In case of impaction of the head it is easily performed, but is the last resort of the surgeon. Of course it sacrifices the child.

No. 799. Model of Hand and Arm, showing the muscles.

No. 800. Foot Presentation ; head retained. Here it is necessary to form a curve by bending back the legs of the child.

No. 801. The Abdominal Region, where the parts most exposed to rupture are exactly copied from nature.

No. 802. Fallopian Tubes of a Cow.

No. 803. Model showing one of the Unnatural Presentations.

No. 804. The Arm, on the internal surface of which the more deeply-seated blood vessels and nerves are shown in their natural condition.

No. 805. Uterus of Virgin.

No. 806. Model of the Uterus, showing the size of the cavity unimpregnated.

No. 807. Model showing the Fundus of the Uterus.

No. 808. Model representing the introduction of the hand into the uterus for the purpose of changing the position of the child, to facilitate the delivery.

No. 809. Model of Kidney, with arteries and veins injected.

No. 810. Section of Kidney, with ureter.

No. 811. Kidney Disease.

Na. 812. Spleen, with arteries injected.

No. 813. Arm deformed by rickets.

No. 814. Dislocation of the Patella outward, the Tibia driven inward.

No. 815. Cast of Hand.

No. 816. Cast of Pelvis of Ann Parson; a tumor occupies a greater portion of it.

No. 817. Model of Hand.

No. 818. Cast of Potts' Curvature.

No. 819. Hydrocephalus.

No. 820. Delivery of Placenta or After-Birth.

No. 821. Fine model, showing the dissection of thigh, and showing the deep-seated muscles, arteries and veins.

No. 822. Skin Disease of Face, due to syphilitic poison.

No. 823. The Uterus of a woman who had two children, with a difference of four weeks between the birth of each. On examination of the vagina a septum was found to exist, and there were two distinct wombs; thus accounting for this extraordinary phenomenon.

Nos. 824 to 828. Models showing the eruption of Small Pox in its various stages.

No. 825. Hand of Murphy, the Irish giant.

No. 826. A case in which the face is in the hollow of the sacrum, and from the size of the child's head or other causes, the surgeon is obliged to use the forceps. This operation is frequently performed successfully, and without injury to the child.

Nos. 827 to 832 inclusive. Magnified Semen, showing the spermatozoa, which are supposed to be the life-giving element in the seminal fluid of man and other animals.

No. 833. Impetigo Figurata, or Ponigo Lupinosa on the Hand.

No. 834. Two-headed Monstrosity.

No. 835. Model showing the collection of adipose tissue or fat in the abdominal cavity.

No. 836. Skull of Negro.

No. 837. Position of Twins in Utero about the sixth month of development.

No. 838. Dissection of the Internal portion of the Leg, showing the arteries, nerves and veins.

No. 839. Liver, Heart and Lungs of child.

No. 840. Section of Pelvis, showing the Bladder, Rectum and Testicles in position.

No. 841. Face marked with lupus.

No. 842. Model representing the size and situation of the gravid uterus of the ninth month.

No. 843. Cast of Aneurism of the descending Aorta, which protrudes outwardly.

No. 844. Fallopian Tubes, etc.

No. 845. Brain and Spinal Cord.

No. 846. Ovaries, etc.

No. 847. Various portions of female organs of generation.

No. 848. Various portions of female organs of generation.

No. 849. Indian Skull.

No. 850. Cancerous growth of tongue.

No. 851. Depression of lower jaw, due to the contraction of the of the skin from a severe burn.

No. 852. Preparation showing the under surface of the liver and gall-bladder.

No. 853. Model showing the convolution of the large and small intestines as they are situated in the abdominal cavity.

No. 854. Fœtus covered with the membrane, and the after-birth attached.

No. 855. Encephalon, or child born without a brain.

No. 856. A very rare occurrence: a child born with elephantiasis.

No. 857. A cast from life, showing atrophy or wasting away. This is frequently brought on by consumption or induced by the unfortunate practice of self.abuse.

No. 858. The head descending, with the face directed backward, and to the left side.

No. 859. Foot of a child, showing the effects of pemphigus infantalis.

No. 860. Skin of an Alligator, mounted.

No. 861. Retention of the placenta or after-birth to the sides of womb; the hand introduced to effect its removal.

No. 862. Cancer of the breast from nature.

No. 863. Malformation of the foot.

No. 864. Malformation of the hand.

No. 865. Fœtal head, nine months.

No. 866. Model of hand.

No. 867. Deformity of the hand.

No. 868. Syphilitic eruption on the hand.

No. 869. Ham of the leg, showing the arteries, veins and nerves.

No. 870. Abdominal regions, showing the parts most exposed to rupture. Copied from nature.

No. 871. The Wonders of a Hen's Egg. The hen has scarcely set on her eggs twelve hours before some lineaments of the head and body of the chicken appears; the heart may be seen to beat at the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form of a horse shoe; but no blood appears yet. At the end of two days, two vessels of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is visible; one of these is in the left ventricle, and the other at the root of the great artery. At the fiftieth hour, one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a noose folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle and afterwards in the ventricle; at the end of seventy hours, the wings are distinguishable, and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind parts of the head. Towards the end of the fourth day, the auricles, already visible, draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears towards the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more, the lungs and the stomach become visible, and four hours afterwards the intestines and loins and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and forty-fourth hour two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day, the brain begins to have some consistency. At the one hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation, the bill opens, and the flesh appears in the breast; in four hours more, the breast bone appears; in six hours more, the ribs are seen, forming from the back and the bill is very visible, as well as the gall bladder; the bill becomes green at the end of two hundred and thirty-six hours, and if the chicken be taken out of its covering, it evidently moves itself. At the two hundredth hour the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eighth, the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first, the spleen draws near the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours, the bill frequently opens and shuts, and at the end of the eighteenth day, the first cry of the chicken is heard; it afterwards gets more strength and grows continually, till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement.

No. 872. Cancer of the Liver.

No. 873. Bust of a man on whom Surgeon O'Reily operated for subclavian aneurism.

No. 874. Impetigo Figurata or Porrigo Lupunosa on the Hand.

No. 875. Natural position of the Child in Utero; the arms are folded on the chest, the knees drawn up over the abdomen, and the head bent on the chest.

No. 876. Wax Model of an Idiot who died at Amsterdam; the cast was taken by Dr. Spurzheim.

No. 877. Osteo Sarcoma; the lower jaw of a cow.

No. 878. Syphilitic Eruption on the Face.

No. 879. Fracture of the Patella.

No. 880. Sir David Wilkie, the painter.

No. 881. Haydn, the German Musician.

No. 882. Skull of Pawnee Indian.

No. 883. Hand of Goliah, the celebrated Irish Giant, who was 7 feet high and measured 175 inches around the chest, with the skin removed from the fingers to show the sense of touch.

No. 884. The Face traversing the sacral cavity after the head has made its turn.

No. 885. Skin Disease of the Leg.

No. 886. Sir Isaac Newton.

No. 887. Cast, showing Double Polypus.

No. 888. Model of the Chinese Hetrodelph, A. Kin. This extraordinary being was born with the body of a second infant projecting from his chest, the two being firmly united at the sternum. He lived to reach the age of an adult, and, having been seen by a captain, was brought over to England.

No. 889. Colburn, the American Mental Calculator.

No. 890. Model of Adult Heart, with the aorta attached.

No. 891. Correct Model of the Aspinwall Children, brothers, whose father was a clerk to the London & Northwestern Railway Company, of England, starved them to death, for which he was executed in July, 1856. One of these figures beautifully illustrates the effects of starvation upon the intestines, and the anatomy of the arm in the absence or any adipose tissue or fat.

No. 892. Alligator, mounted.

No. 893. Mungo Park, African Traveler.

No. 894. Madame Demanche. This woman, who lived not far from Paris, in the village of Bercy, had in her 24th year exostoses and excrescences on different parts of her body, like those on her right cheek; the excrescence or horn which she had on the middle of her forehead attained a length of 10 inches towards her 80th year. She was operated on at Paris by Dr. Toubrielle, and lived about seven years after the operation, by which she was quite cured. The horn itself is still preserved, and may be seen in the Museum Dupuytren, Paris.

No. 895. Oliver Cromwell.

No. 896. Indian Skull, Sioux.

No. 897. Voltaire.

No. 898. Fœtus, two months; wet preparation.

No. 899. Wilson, the Blind Traveler.

No. 900. Fœtus, ten weeks; wet preparation.

No. 901. Lord Brougham.

No. 902. Fœtus, six weeks; membrane attached; wet preparation.

No. 903. Brunel, the Engineer, builder of the Great Eastern, Thames Tunnel, etc., etc.

No. 904. Nine Stages of Conception.

No. 905. Ligamentous Skeleton, Fœtal, nine months.

No. 906. Ligamentous Child, one year; heart, lung, and liver in position.

No. 907. Skull of six months' Fœtus.

No. 908. Ligamentous Skeleton, Fœtal, eight months.

No. 909. Human Skull, after having lain in the ground about 150 years.

No. 910. Model of Foot, amputated, showing dry gangrene.

No. 911. The finger affected with what is termed Onychia, a disease consisting of ulceration of the roots of the nails, either of the fingers or toes. It commences with swelling of a deep red color, and an oozing of a thin ichor from under the folds of skin, at the root of the nail, and ultimately an ulcer is formed from which issues a fetid, serous discharge. The disease is extremely painful, more particularly during the night; in this case it arose, as it sometimes does, from syphilis.

No. 912. Model of Boy six years of age. The abdomen is laid open, showing groups of worms in the intestines, and also a scrofulous enlargement of the mesenteric glands. Parasitic animals are frequently caused by permitting children to use large quantities of sugar. Their eggs are frequently discovered not only in sugar but also in some of the inferior kinds of flour. A child suffering from these tormenting pests gradually wastes away, and relief can only be obtained by their expulsion. The same remarks may also be applied to Tape Worm, of which some specimens are to be seen in the Museum.

No. 912. Anatomical Cast of the Abdomen, showing the external ring or opening in the external muscle of the walls of the abdomen.

No. 913. Microscopic Model, illustrating the Development of the Frog.

No. 914. An Ovum from the Spawn of the Frog. There is a striking peculiarity in these eggs, which is that they are light on one side and dark on the other, presenting two distinct hemispheres of different shades.

Nos. 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921. These seven models illustrate the changes the eggs undergo after impregnation has taken place. A fissure is first observed, dividing the ovum externally into two; these are subdivided into four; the four into eight; the eight into sixteen; then thirty-two; then into sixty-four, and it so subdivides that they become so minute as to be scarcely perceptible. These changes take place in about two hours.

No. 922. After the previous changes have taken place, others may now be observed. The subdivision having become so minute as to be scarcely perceptible, on the first day a fissure may be seen called the primitive stripe. This is the commencement of the embryo.

No. 923. Ovum on the second day.

No. 924. Ovum on the third day.

No. 925. Ovum on the fourth day.

No. 926. Ovum on the fifth day.

No. 927. Ovum on the sixth day.

No. 928. Ovum on the seventh day

No. 929. Ovum on the eighth day.

No. 930. Ovum on the ninth day. In model 930 it will be seen the tail of the young animal (for such it has now become) is slightly curved on one side; by this means it breaks the case which envelops it, and makes its escape into the water. It has now become what is usually called a tadpole.

Nos. 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939. The nine models illustrate the further changes undergone by the embryonic frog. The tadpole, having emerged from the egg, escapes into the water, where it lives the life of a fish, breathing water through its gills, having at that time no lungs, and therefore being incapable of breathing air. Further changes take place; its form becomes more definite; then the opening on each side of head closes; the water can no longer pass through its gills; lungs make their appearance, and the young reptile (for such it has now become) elevates its head above the water and inhales the air. The small rudimentary extremities may be seen first behind and then in front; these become longer and more fully developed; the tail disappears by the body growing over it, and the condition of the perfect frog is arrived at. The whole of these changes takes about two months to accomplish.

No. 940. Horned Fish, from South America.

No. 941. Large Marine Shell.

No. 942. Humming Bird, mounted.

No. 943. Irish Thrush, mounted.

No. 944. Canary Bird, mounted.

No. 945. Marine Shell, from South Sea Islands.

No. 946 Partridge, mounted.

No. 947. Skull of Alligator.

No. 948. South American Bird.

No. 949. Lower Jaw of Fish.

No. 950. Meadow Lark, mounted.

No. 951. Marine Shell.

Nos. 952 to 992. Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Iron Ores; very fine specimens.

Nos. 992 to 1001. Ligamentous Skeletons, from one month up to nine months, or full period.

No. 1002. Skeleton of House Mouse, mounted.

No. 1003. Ligamentous Foot and Hand of Fœtus.

Nos. 1004 to 1035, inclusive. Minerals, Marine Shells, Star Fish, etc.

No. 1036. Adipoceried Child, a very fine specimen. A peculiar condition the flesh assumes after death; completely transposed to fat or adiposed tissue.

No. 1037. Bust of Milton.

No. 1038. Bust of Byron.

No. 1039. Case of Eyes, showing various diseases.

No. 1040. Case of Eyes, showing various diseases.

No. 1041. Case of Eyes, showing various diseases.

No. 1042. Case of Eyes, showing various diseases.

No. 1043. Case of Eyes, showing various diseases.

No. 1044. This magnificent female figure is of full size, and can be taken entirely to pieces. It may be considered the *chef d'œuvre* of anatomical science, and the highest encomiums have been passed upon it by the medical and general press. The whole of the structure of the human body is here presented to view, enabling the spectator to contemplate the mechanism by which the vital actions are carried on; the delicacy of the different organs and the beautiful provision made against their injury, or for their reparation in case of accident. The figure is reclining at full length, and the skin being removed from the body, arms, legs and face, all the superficial and deep-seated muscles, arteries, veins and nerves situated on those parts are exposed. These, in turn, are removed, showing the cavities of the body. The human body is divided into two large cavities: 1st. The cranium, containing the organs by which the mental powers are manifested; and 2d. The trunk, containing the organs which serve to minister to the corporeal wants; the latter is again divided into two, by the diaphragm, viz.: the thorax, occupied by the lungs, heart, etc., and the abdomen, occupied by the stomach, liver, intestines, kidney, bladder, womb, etc,

No. 1045. This figure represents a Zouave Officer in the agonies of death, having received a wound frôm a rifle ball, which, after penetrating the external integuments, the intercostal muscles, pleura, etc., passed through the right lung, and finally lodged itself in the dorsal vertebræ, severing the spinal chord. This is the first time such perfection of mechanism has been brought to bear on anatomical subjects.

Extract from a private letter relative to the death of Captain ——, of the Zouaves, translated from the French:

"Captain —— has met with a most unfortunate death, having been mortally wounded by a chance shot, whilst collecting his men from the battle of Solferino. The last action he performed was as brilliant as it was daring. Seeing five pieces of cannon advancing, protected by a body of Hulans, he addressed his men and told them he would have the fourgons and cannons or die in the attempt. Drawing his sword, and grasping with his left hand his pistol, he cut his way through the cavalry guards with the loss of only two men wounded and one killed. The impetuosity and suddenness of the attack was such as to cause the flight of several of the artillerymen, and two guns were deserted. Observing that the third was leaving the field under a small escort, without looking behind to see if he was supported, he rushed forward and grasped the muzzle and with one bound strode across the piece. Whilst there he shot the farthest rider, and wounded the nearest one by hurling at him his unloaded pistol. Two more of the enemy fell by his hands, when some of his men coming to his assistance made nine prisoners, together with the whole of the amunition. On his return, while issuing some orders, a few shots were still fired, and one struck the hero in the chest."

No. 1046. The Cæsarian Operation of Histerotomy. This figure represents a female undergoing this formidable and dangerous operation. It is of very ancient date, having been performed by the

Greeks, but it is supposed that they only employed it to save the child, after the death of the mother. This operation is, in fact, the *dernier resort* of midwifery. Cæso Fabius was thus born or extracted; also Julius Cæsar, though it is wrong to say he was called Cæsar on this account, because he inherited his name from his father. Among the ancients, persons thus born were considered sacred to Apollo.

No. 1047. Bust.

No. 1048. Bust.

No. 1049 to 1149, inclusive. Diagrams, Charts, and Plates, showing the superficial and deep muscles of the body; the entire nervous system; the principal arteries, veins, etc. Also, Plates showing the process of ligating arteries, and the amputation of limbs.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

ROOM No. 4. Third Floor.

To the Left on Entering.

In this portion of the Museum series of models illustrating the various forms of disease which exist around us, disease caused chiefly by a career of vice and dissipation. It is unfortunately true that these diseases exist to a large extent in our midst, and it is also equally true that in many instances the prevailing cause of much misery is to be traced from the ignorance which so commonly prevails in these important subjects. Most of the cases to be found in the Pathological Department are models which have come immediately under the notice of Drs. Jordan and Davieson ; and they trust that a careful inspection of this portion of their Museum may deter the weak, the inexperienced, and the uninformed from the violation of laws of nature, and rotary of vice or sensualism from a career which must ultimately terminate in a ruined constitution, an impaired intellect, or, it may be, an early grave.

No. 1200. Extraordinary large Fœtus, or child, ninth months, weighed 22 pounds.

No. 1201. Fœtus, eight months, showing the lungs and heart in position.

No. 1202. Fœtus, nine months.

No. 1203. Effects of Solitary Habits, or Self-abuse.

No. 1204. Youth.

No. 1205. Wen, or bronchocele goitre. This disease is epidemic in certain localities, as in Derbyshire, England, Switzerland, and other mountainous districts, and is due to the air and water of those localities.

No. 1206. Syphilitic Affections of the Face.

No. 1207. Dissection of the Face.

No. 1208. Skin Disease of Child.

No. 1209. Congenital Ophthalmia, inherited, from disease of one of the parents.

No. 1210. The effects of the injudicious use of mercury, in syphilitic diseases, afterwards successfully treated by the proprietors of this Museum.

No. 1211. Syphilitic Disease.

No. 1212. Mercurial Salivation, from improper administration of mercury in syphilitic disease.

No. 1213. Scrofulous Affection of the Glands of the Neck.

No. 1214. Encephalon, or child born without a brain; nine months' child.

No. 1215. Fœtus, nine months.

No. 1216. Mother Mark on face of boy; known as *navis maturni.*

No. 1216½. Old Age.

No. 1217. Head of the African boy who saved the life of Sir John Cox, in 1847.

No. 1218. Middle age.

No. 1219. Infancy.

No. 1220. Hydrocephalus, or Dropsy of the Brain.

No. 1221. Syphilitic Ulcer and Eruption in the case of a young woman, aged thirty years, from a disease contracted while cook in a gentleman's family, in England. Afterwards thoroughly restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Jordan.

No. 1222. Cancer of the Lip and Forehead, in a negro.

No. 1223. Syphilitic Ulcer and Eruption.

No. 1224. Melonotic Cancer, resulting from improper treatment with mercury.

No. 1225. Skin Disease.

No. 1226. Organs of Generation, in male, at adult age.

No. 1227. Cancer of the Face.

No. 1228. Martha Jones, who lived to the age of 115. She had always begged for a livelihood, and was well known in Liverpool. She died in May, 1855, having accumulated a fortune of $30,000.

No. 1229. Effects of Syphilis, destroying the entire nose.

No. 1230. Result of Syphilitic Disease.

No. 1231, Syphilitic Eruption, on the face of a Spanish captain, who had been twelve months on a voyage without proper medical treatment.

No. 1232 Syphilitic Ulcer of the genital organs and external walls of the abdomen; in such cases the external parts are not unfrequently the seat of corresponding ulcers, which, being more difficult to reach by local remedies, become, on this account, more dangerous when neglected. This case was, however, successfully treated by us.

No. 1233. Dissection of Testicles, showing their condition; the result of self-abuse and nightly emission.

No. 1234. Syphilitic Chancre.

No. 1235. Gonorrhœa, with phymosis.

No. 1236. Syphilitic Phagedena, taken from life, by Drs. Jordan & Davieson, before treatment; showing a destruction of a large portion of the prepuce, and making painful inroads on the glans penis. In this form the most prompt measures are necessary in order to save life and restore health.

No. 1237. Virulent Gonorrhœa with inflammation of the entire urinary and genital organs, a form too frequently the result of neglect, as in this case, when it presents itself to us.

No. 1238. Case of Phymosis, with bubo on left side, and an incipient one in the right groin, the result of syphilitic contagion, too long neglected.

No. 1239. Atrophy of the Genital Organs, by the frequent and long-continued practice of the soul-destroying sin of masturbation, a lesson to every lad and young man to avoid the slightest step which may lead to this filthy habit. This case was successfully treated by Drs. Jordan and Davieson.

No. 1240. Effects of the vice of Masturbation or self-pollution upon the testes; one being almost entirely absorbed, and the other atrophied or partly wasted away.

No. 1241. Eruption on the face; third form of syphilis.

No. 1242. Model showing the lungs and heart in position.

No. 1243. Model, illustrating Chancre on the prepuce; this case was very severe, owing to the improper treatment and the injudicious use of mercury. This case was successfully treated by Drs. Jordan and Davieson in a few weeks.

No. 1244. Blacksnake, from Virginia.

No. 1245. Disease of the eye-ball.

No. 1246. Model, illustrating case of Hunterian Chancre.

No. 1247. Imperforated Hymen.

No. 1248. External organs of generation, female, with imperforated hymen. The existence of the hymen in women is no certain evidence of virginity, and *vice versa*, its absence is no proof of unchasteness; though, as a general rule, if virtuous, it is found at marriage. Illness and various accidents will rupture it.

No. 1249. Secondary symptoms; the effects of venereal poison.

No. 1250. Sexual parts of a woman, in whom, after death, it was found that a separation existed in the vagina, dividing it longitudinally into two parts.

No. 1251. Very fine model of the Generative Organs of the Male, with the scrotum removed and the testes dissected.

No. 1252. Child or Fœtus, six months.

No. 1253. Model illustrating Spermatorrhœa produced by self-abuse and various other causes. They are a series of most interesting cases and came under the observation and treatment of Drs. Jordan and Davieson.

No. 1254. Model showing Elongated Testicles and diminution of the parts, resulting from the habit of self-abuse. This case was successfully treated by Dr. Jordan, in a few weeks. This disease is very contagious, but easily yields to proper treatment.

No. 1255. Model illustrating Chordee arising from Gonorrhœa. This disease is very painful and usually arises from inflammatory action during a stage of the disease. Under judicious treatment it easily yields.

No. 1256. Syphilis, face affected.

No. 1257. Hemorrhoids or piles.

No. 1258. Organs of generation, male.

No. 1259. Cast of complete prolapsus of the uterus, with vagina inverted.

No. 1260. Effects of Syphilis on the tubernated or soft bones of the nose.

No. 1261. Placenta or after-birth.

No. 1262. Disease of the eyeball.

No. 1263. Child or Fœtus, eight months.

No. 1264. Fœtal calf; one head, two bodies and eight legs.

No. 1265. Organs of generation, male.

No. 1266. Spermatorrhœa produced by self-abuse and various other causes.

No. 1267. Pine snake from New Jersey.

No. 1268. Disease of the nose, due to syphilis.

No. 1269. Fœtus or child, nine months.

No. 1270. Prolapsus Uteri, in which the organ protrudes external to the body.

No. 1271. Model, illustrating case of Paraphymosis, with inflammation of the surrounding parts. These cases very frequently create a great deal of trouble, but by careful and judicious treatment they easily succumb.

No. 1272. Maniac, taken from life; this case was taken from Sing Sing prison, New York. The effects of masturbation.

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TO PATIENTS AND INVALID READERS.

☞ We may remark, previously to introducing the following Instructions, that many are deterred from applying for professional aid in consequence of the supposition that their cases are beyond cure. We wish it therefore to be understood that, during the whole period of our practice in this country, we have never met with one so severe as to baffle us, and that we have been called upon to treat, and have treated successfully, cases far more difficult than any we ever met with in our practice abroad.

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS

Are given for the purpose of facilitating Invalids in obtaining our advice.

The hours of consultation are from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 to 8 P. M., on Sundays till 2 P. M., at the Consulting Rooms, 1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Patients who desire to be treated by correspondence should observe the following instructions :—

1.—Their letters should contain full particulars as to age—Constitution or temperament—Habits, as to occupation—Mode of living—Whether married or single—Supposed cause of affection—Condition of bowels—Ordinary state of urine—State of particular organs affected, and—Whether any, and if so what, treatment has been previously adopted.

2.—The letter may, at the option of the patient, be either signed with his own name or an assumed one, or initials, as circumstances may render expedient, and must be accompanied by a remittance of Five Dollars as consultation fee. This is absolutely necessary, as otherwise our time (which is valuable) would be taken up with indecisive applications.

3.—The replies will be addressed, either direct, or to post office till called for, or in any other manner desired ; but in every case the address to which they are to be forwarded should be clearly indicated, and fully and legibly written.

4.—The remedies can be forwarded *to all parts of the world*, carefully packed and screened from observation, and will be addressed strictly according to the instructions of the patient, which instructions should *be clear and unmistakable.*

5.—Drs. Jordan and Davieson wish to impress on all patients *with whom it is at all practicable*, the importance of affording them at least one personal interview, as the advantages to them from such a course will, by the increased certainty and celerity of the treatment, more than repay them for the trouble and expense occasioned. Should this, however, be impracticable or inconvenient, let the patient pass urine, on arising in the morning, into a half-pint phial, taking especial care that the *last few drops* are included; and after it has stood for a few days, report in his letter on its appearance, deposit, etc., or, what is still better, enclose a small portion (always the *very last portion voided*), in a flat 2 oz. bottle, and forward it to Drs. Jordan & Davieson, packed in a Seidlitz box. The box and bottle required may be obtained of any druggist.

N B.—All communications should be addressed to

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 FILBERT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

THE PRESS, December 30th, 1869.

OPENING.—Last evening the formal opening of the Museum of Anatomy took place at their Museum, in the presence of a number of gentlemen. The museum embraces a large collection of wax figures representing the different parts of the human body. The proprietors of the Museum intend giving a lecture nightly on popular medical science, which will no doubt be largely attended.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, December 30th, 1869.

OPENING OF A NEW MUSEUM.—Last evening a new Museum of Anatomy, Science and Art was opened. After a few introductory remarks of an appropriate character, the invited guests were shown through the establishment, which is one full of interest, calculated to diversify and popularize valuable and much needed information as to the human frame and its componency. The specimens exhibited are correct and precise in every particular.

They manifest the entire anatomy of both the male and female sex, showing the condition, progress and growth of both, at all stages and periods of life. The exhibition of the death of a French Zouave on the field of battle, from the effects of a bullet, is a most commendable work of art. The breast heaves convulsively, the countenance changes, and the eyes are made to move as if in death, giving to the spectacle a most ghastly and horrifying appearance, but manifesting the great progress made in the respect named.

Then there are life-like illustrations of the human family, suffering under various forms of complaint and disease, and also the formation and peculiarities of the several limbs and membranes of the body. The phrenological department is not the least interesting, containing correct busts of many prominent and distinguished characters in the several branches of learning, as also of the lower order of the *genus homo*, including idiots and men remarkable for vice and evil propensities.

In other departments are illustrations representing the development from the egg of the fowl, the embryoship of the frog species, and many other interesting matters. On the third floor of the establishment is a neat little lecture room, which will doubtless meet with favor and patronage during the present winter. The institution is different from anything we have in Philadelphia, and is calculated to impart much desirable information and opportunity of study on the most important subject. From what we have seen of it, we cannot but anticipate it will prove successful and popular.

EVENING PROGRAMME, January 25th, 1870.

The new Museum of Anatomy and Science, Chestnut street, will give a better idea of the organization of the human body than will months of reading and study. The models are accurate and beautiful, and there are numerous natural curiosities. It must certainly be useful to have a knowledge of our wonderful mechanism. He that lives according to the laws of nature and physiology is likely to be healthy and happy, to enjoy a sound mind in a sound body. Ignorance is commonly the cause of error; an hour in the Museum of Anatomy will open the eyes of many to facts of the utmost importance.

THE DAY, December 30th, 1869.

THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ART has been fitted up in very superior style as a Museum of Anatomy, Science and Art, and a vast number of objects connected with the formation of the human frame are on exhibition there. It is a very superior school for the study of anatomy, and the models are all instructive and interesting in their character. Popular lectures, for gentlemen only, are delivered every evening, and the museum is open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

THE AGE, December 30th, 1869.

A RARE COLLECTION.—Our readers will notice in our advertising columns the card of the "Museum of Anatomy, Science and Art," now established on Chestnut street. It certainly contains the rarest collection of specimens, natural and artificial, ever seen in this city. There are heads, from that of the chimpanzee to those of the most learned men of England and America. There are many interesting embryological specimens. There is also, and it is a very wonderful evidence of skill, a life-size statue of a French Zouave, which breathes as though it were really full of life. By changing the mechanism, it presents the appearance of a man in the final struggle with death. For gentlemen, this Museum is one of exceedingly great interest.

SUNDAY TIMES, January 2d, 1870.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—The establishment is full of interest. The specimens exhibited are correct and precise in every particular. They manifest the entire anatomy of both the male and female sex, showing the condition, progress and growth of both at all stages and periods of life. The exhibition of the death of a French Zouave on the field of battle, from the effects of a bullet, is a most admirable work of art. The breast heaves convulsively, the countenance changes, and the eyes are made to move as if in death. The phrenological department is not the least interesting. containing correct busts of many prominent and distinguished characters in the several branches of learning, as also of the lower order of the *genus homo*. On the third floor of the establishment is a neat little lecture room, which will doubtless meet with favor and patronage during the present winter. It is the only institution of the kind in Philadelphia. From what we have seen of it, we have no doubt it will prove successful.

TRANSCRIPT, January 2d, 1870.

THE LONDON MUSEUM.—This establishment, recently opened, is well worth a visit from those who desire instruction. The collection of anatomical figures is very large, and the lectures give all that is required in the way of information in regard to the human form divine.

SUNDAY TIMES, January 9th, 1870.

THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE.—A visit to this institution will prove very interesting.

"Know thyself," were the words uttered by one of the ancient Greek sages, and although he undoubtedly intended this adage to refer to the mind of man, we cannot but think that the same applied to the physical laws and conditions of the human structure would be still more beneficial. In this museum every studious inquirer may learn something of his own organization, the progress of physical man being well demonstrated from the earliest stage up to full development. Even the last stage of life, the approach of death, being beautifully illustrated by a full length figure of a "Dying Zouave." The proprietors give a description of the different objects with various apropos anecdotes of their own experience.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL, January 27th, 1870.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ART.—It is now generally recognized as truth, that the most valuable portion of education is that which every man works out for himself, and as an intimate part of education, what knowledge can be more valuable than a general acquaintance with the human frame, and a rational idea of the laws affecting animal life?

"Man, know thyself," said the ancient philosopher, and though he referred more particularly to the mind, his words are equally applicable to the body. Indeed the foundation of true morality is reverence for the body, caused by an intimate knowledge of its structure.

The Museum just opened may, therefore, be looked on as a valuable public educational institute. All the specimens illustrate interesting and important facts, and are arranged with scientific accuracy. Above all, they suggest the sublime theory of the unity of all that lives—unity of type, unity of plan, unity of creation. A most important department of this museum is a series of microscopical figures demonstrating the embryology of man, or the progress of the ovum from impregnation until birth. The Anatomical Venus takes to pieces, for the purpose of exposing the general anatomy, and the relations of the various viscera, and this gives a more thorough knowledge in a few minutes than can possibly be acquired by hours of reading. Considerable space is given to cases illustrating midwifery, and this series must be valuable to medical students and to the profession generally. A full-length figure shows the necessary effects produced by tight lacing, and the serious danger of lung and heart disease, caused by the unnatural compression. We have not space to write of all the curious natural and scientific preparations contained in this Museum ; suffice it to say there is much here to amuse and to instruct, and one visit must satisfy even the least thoughtful that we are indeed "fearfully and wonderfully made."

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the LANCET.

We lately paid a visit to the Anatomical Exhibition, and were much gratified with the collection of anatomical and surgical curiosities. Amongst the most interesting specimens that deserve approbation is the Anatomical Venus, which takes to pieces for the purpose of exposing the general anatomy, and the relations of the various viscera. There are also preparations which exhibit the entire structure of the human frame. The most important department of this Museum is a series of microscopical figures, which show the progress of the ovum in the uterus from the time impregnation takes place till birth.

From the MEDICAL TIMES.

This collection consists of several hundred preparations, well arranged, useful to the medical student, and interesting to the public. The progress of the embryo, from its disposition till the time of birth, is clearly and beautifully shown. Preparations in wax exhibit very correctly the course of arteries, veins and nerves of the trunk and extremeties, also the vessels and nerves of the cranium and face. Considerable space is devoted to the growth and development of the embryo. The obstetric cases are also numerous and interesting. The Museum is decidedly the best ever exhibited in London. The Doctor's lectures are clever, and we decidedly recommend our readers to pay Drs. Jordan & Davieson a visit.

THE TIMES.

We call attention of our readers to the Museum of Anatomy, Science and Art. It deserves to be popular, for it is interesting, beautiful and scientific. The evening lectures of the proprietor are also an important feature, and we doubt not will effect much good.

THE STANDARD.

Dr. Jordan delivered an interesting lecture on the "Great Social Evil," at the Museum of Anatomy, etc., last night, and although we had a general idea of the subject, we were not aware, until we heard his lucid statistics, of the fearful extent of this evil, and its injurious effects on society. There is no doubt that it is assuming gigantic proportions in every large civilized community; and we think that means MUST be taken to control the growing evil. The subject is indeed a difficult one, and intimately connected with our continued national prosperity; it demands the closest attention of our legislators and philanthropists. We hear it is Dr. Jordan's intention to visit America with his Museum, and wish him every success in his new field of labor.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS—Christmas Number.

Weary of all these adventures so comical,
I thought I'd renew my pursuits anatomical,
For once I'd been famed for my lore and my science,
So at the Museum I thus made appliance.

You have skeletons here? Do not doubt it, my friend;
You have bodies in pickle? What a question! no end;
We can show you your liver, your lungs, and your lights,
Monstrosities, tadpoles, all sorts of queer sights.

The Doctor will lecture; will prove how your physical
Health can be mended; but don't be too quizzical,
Or he will serve you as he did Mr. Jones,
Put your insides in spirits, and show up your bones.

In I walked, and looked round with delight and surprise,
Saw the Venus dissected, the Zouave roll his eyes;
And now tell you, my friends, ere from London you start,
Go and visit this Temple of Science and Art.

PRIVATE OFFICE

FOR

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and
From 6 P.M. till 8 P.M.